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***Antrodiella indica*, a new species from India**

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*CORRESPONDENCE TO: avneetbot@gmail.comABSTRACT — A new poroid species, *Antrodiella indica*, is described from Chandigarh, India.KEY WORDS — *Basidiomycota*, *Agaricomycetes*, *Phanerochaetaceae*

During September 2012 Dhingra, with the help of Sagar, collected a fungus from a dead tree of *Cassia fistula* from Sector 18-D Park, Chandigarh, India. After comparison of macroscopic and microscopic characters (Thind et al. 1957, Reid et al. 1959, Donk 1967, Thind & Dhanda 1980, Niemelä 1982, David & Tortic 1986, Ryvarden & Gilbertson 1993, Núñez & Ryvarden 2001, Bernicchia 2005, Miettinen et al. 2006, Sharma 2012, Baltazar et al. 2014, Ryvarden & Melo 2014), it has been identified as a species of *Antrodiella* (*Basidiomycota*, *Agaricomycetes*, *Phanerochaetaceae*) based on basidiocarps causing white rot, dimitic hyphal system, clamped generative hyphae, and thick-walled skeletal hyphae. It differs from previously described *Antrodiella* species, *A. romellii* (Donk) Niemelä in particular, by its bigger, ellipsoid to subfusiform basidiospores. The new species is here named as *A. indica*. A portion of the basidiocarp was sent to Dr. Leif Ryvarden (Oslo, Norway) and Dr. Nils Hallenberg (Sweden), who confirmed the findings.

Antrodiella indica G. Kaur, Avneet P. Singh & Dhingra, **sp. nov.**

PLATES 1, 2

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Differs from *Antrodiella romellii* by its bigger, ellipsoid to subfusiform basidiospores.TYPE: India, Union Territory, Chandigarh, Sector 18-D Park, on dead tree of *Cassia fistula* L. (*Leguminosae*), 1 September 2012, G.S. Dhingra 7072 (PUN, **holotype**).

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet refers to the country where first collected.

Basidiocarp annual, resupinate to effused-reflexed to pileate, dimidiate, soft leathery when fresh, tough leathery when dry; pilei up to $1.5 \times 1.2 \times 0.8$ cm, applanate, abhymenial surface smooth, grayish brown to light brown to reddish brown when fresh, not changing much on drying; hymenial surface poroid,

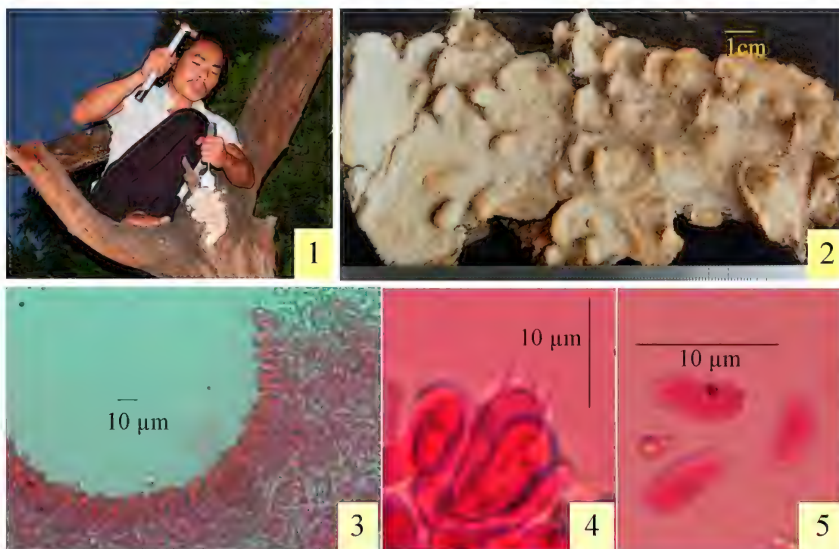


PLATE 1. *Antrodiella indica* (holotype). 1. Collection of material from the dead tree of *Cassia fistula*; 2. Fresh basidiocarp; 3. Transverse section through a pore; 4. Basidium; 5. Basidiospores.

pale orange to grayish orange to brownish orange when fresh, reddish gray to dull red to light brown on drying; pores angular, 4–5 per mm; dissepiments thin, entire to lacerate; context up to 0.5 mm thick, reddish brown; pore tubes up to 2 mm long, concolorous with hymenial surface; margins acute, irregular on drying. Causing white rot. Hyphal system dimitic; generative hyphae up to 3 μm wide, branched, septate, clamped, thin-walled. Skeletal hyphae up to 4 μm wide, rarely branched, aseptate, thick-walled. Tramal zone dominated by skeletal hyphae. Cystidia absent, but cystidioles present in the hymenium, $9.5\text{--}14.5 \times 3.5\text{--}5.5 \mu\text{m}$, fusoid, thin-walled, with basal clamp. Basidia $9\text{--}15.5 \times 4.8\text{--}5.8 \mu\text{m}$, clavate, 4-sterigmate, with basal clamp; sterigmata $\leq 5 \mu\text{m}$ long. Basidiospores $5.3\text{--}6.8 \times 2\text{--}2.8 \mu\text{m}$, ellipsoid to subfusiform, smooth, inamyloid, acyanophilous.

REMARKS— *Antrodiella romellii* can be distinguished from the new species by its smaller ($3.5\text{--}4 \times 2\text{--}2.5 \mu\text{m}$) ellipsoid spores.

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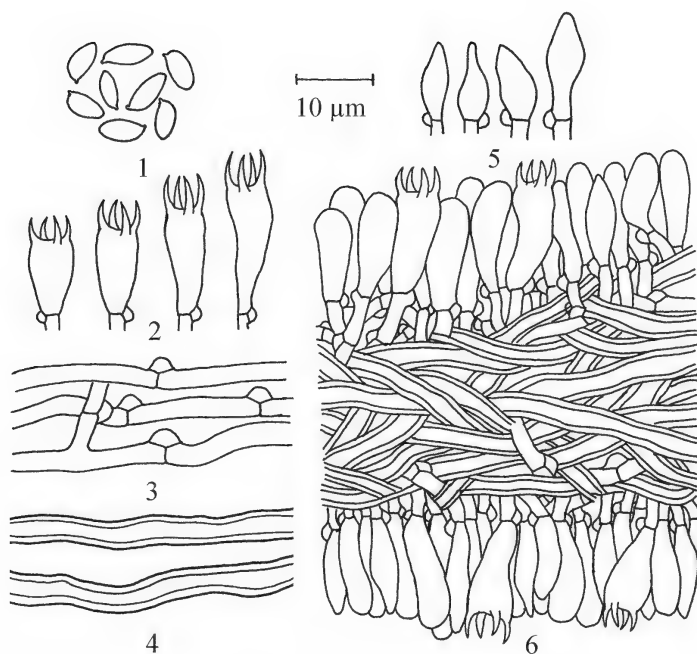


PLATE 2. *Antrodiella indica* (holotype). 1. Basidiospores; 2. Basidia; 3. Generative hyphae; 4. Skeletal hyphae; 5. Cystidioles; 6. Transverse section of basidiocarp showing tramal hyphae, basidia, cystidioles, and basidiospores.

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